JUNE 3.

Mr. EDWARD POTTS in the chair.

Fifteen persons present.

A paper, entitled "On the Mutual Relations of the Hemibranchiate Fishes," by Theodore Gill, was presented for publication.

Opposite Leaves in Salix nigra.—At the meeting of the Botanical Section on June 2, Mr. THOMAS MEEHAN remarked that few botanists would expect to find opposite leaves in *Salix;* but in *S. nigra* Marshall, they appear at a certain stage of growth, which has much significance. This species is of that section which has the flower coætaneous with the leaves; that is to say, instead of the aments being sessile they terminate short branches. They are, however, not absolutely terminal, but appear so by the suppression for a time of the terminal bud. In the case of the female ament this terminal bud usually starts to grow very soon after the flowers mature, and forms a second growth, when the fertile catkin or raceme of fruit, becomes lateral. It is the first pair of leaves on this second growth that is opposite—all the rest are alternate as in the normal character of the genus. The leaves are so uniformly opposite under these circumstances, that there must be some general law determining the condition, which has not yet been developed.

JUNE 10.

Mr. GEO. W. TRYON, JR., in the chair.

Fourteen persons present.

A paper, entitled "On the Anacanthine Fishes," by Theodore Gill, was presented for publication.

JUNE 17.

Rev. H. C. McCOOK, D. D., Vice-President, in the chair.

Thirteen persons present.

A Spider that makes a spherical Mud-daub Cocoon.—The Rev. Dr. H. C. McCOOK said that in November, 1883, he received from Mr. F. M. Webster, Assistant State Entomologist of Illinois, two globular nodules of earth, about the size of a grape, which were thought to be the cocoons of a spider. Similar balls had often been found attached, by a slender thread or cord of silk, to the underside of boards laid down on the ground. From some of